### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-Love's Lottery.

AERIAL GARDENS-8:15-Gilbert and Sullivan Review.

Colowed by Lifting the Lid. at 9.

ALLAMBRA-2-8:15-Vaudeville.

BRIGHTON FEACH PARK-2 to 9-Great Boer War.

DOLONIAL-2-8-Vaudeville.

DONY SLAND - Dreamland - Luna Park - Bostock's

Colomial Arona.

ELECTRICAL ARONA.

ELECTRIC Vaudeville. S.15—Hamlet.
RALD SQUARE—2-5:15—The Rollicking Girl.
RALD SQUARE—2-5-15—The Rollicking American The
PODROME—2-5—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The

## Index to Advertisements.

Raiders.

SON-2:15-8:30—The Heir to the Hoorah

CKERBOCKER-2:15-8:15—Sergeant Brue

10-2-8:15—Fantans.

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#### Business Notices.

No Relaxation. The stupendous growth in popularity of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as an advertising medium still continues

During the first five months of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 458,475 Lines of Advertising

> more than during the same period of 1904. This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in

THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

(excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

## New York Daily Cribmes

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Advices from St. Petersburg continue to be strongly favorable to the opening of negotiations with Japan; there are rumors that an armistice has practically been concluded in Manchuria. —— King Oscar, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen, has declined to name a king of Norway, and it is believed that the country will become a republic. —— A state bell at Buckingham Palace closed the official list of entertainments to King Alfenso in England; he will sail from Dover to-day. —— The Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave a garden party for the display of the gifts to their daughter, Princes Margaret Victoria, who will be wedded to Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

DOMESTIC.—A note addressed by President

Princess Margaret victoria, to Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

DOMESTIC.—A note addressed by President Roosevelt to Russia and Japan, urging them, in the name of humanity, to conclude peace, was made public at the White House; it is believed in Washington that the war is virtually over.

—— The Court of Appeals at Albany handed down a decision refusing to grant a new trial to Albert T. Patrick; David B. Hill announced that a move for a new trial would be made. —— Justice Peckham, of the United States Supreme Court, at Albany, declined to grant a writ of error which would allow the case of Mrs. Mary Rogers to go to the United States courts. —— Deputy State Controller Timmerman announced at Buffalo that he would resign on July 1 next. CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm.—— The

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm.— The Pilgrims of the United States welcomed Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's at a dinner at the Waldorf. Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, was elected chairman of the Equitable, the principal officers of which gave him their resignations; Mr. Hyde sold a majority of his stock to policyholders represented by Thomas F. Ryan. \_\_\_\_\_ It was reported that the liquor men would fight bitterly the Ambier law, and had engaged well known counsel. — Commissioner Oakley reported that twelve testing stations would be required to carry out the previsions of the gas restriction law. \_\_\_\_ The Board of Estimate set a day for three-year-old son, was settled out of court. THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day:

Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 52.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

## THE NEW WATER BOARD.

The announcement of the new Board of Water Supply will be received, we are inclined to think, with pretty general surprise. There will be on some grounds a large degree of gratification. If on other grounds there is some disappolntment, that fact will not be construed as the slightest personal reflection upon the three estimable gentlemen who have been selected. Neither should the Mayor, in fairness, be made the target of criticism. He has probably done the best he could under the limitations imposed upon him. It will be remembered that his original desire was to appoint one member entirely of his own motion, one upon nomination of the American Society of Civil Engineers and one upon nomination of the Chamber of Commerce. But after his bill reached Albany it was first amended so as to confine his appointments to nominees of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Fire Underwriters and the Merchants' and other associations, and then all such provisions were stricken out as unconstitutional. But the Mayor, with a commenda ble sense of honor, announced and fulfilled his resolution to make his appointments from among the nominees of the bodies named, even though not required by law to do so.

The composition of the board is therefore

to be credited to those bodies. Beyond question three men of high character have been named. We could wish none better. They are also men of excellent ability. Nebody will question that. The surprise and, in some quarters, disappointment that will be felt will arise from the fact that, so far as known, their ability does not lie, or has not been manifested. in any such sphere of activity as that in which they are now to be engaged. The general expectation was-we suppose it was the Mayor's, too-that three men would be selected who could justly be regarded as experts in water supply work. One of the men chosen did spend some time investigating the water needs and possible sources of supply of Brooklyn and has taken much interest in the subject, but we do not know that even he professes to be a technical expert upon the subject. The others are a prominent banker and a well known fire insurance officer. They are doubtless interested, as are all other citizens, in the water supply question. We have no doubt that they will give us a clean administration, free from any taint of political "graft." But it is no reproach to them to say that many people would feel more confidence in the discretion and efficiency of the enterprise if they were all three houses could have repassed any vetoed bill. The the train transmitter.

men who had been successfully identified with plain and simple way out is to have the legis.

If two or more wireless messages are sent ciency of the enterprise if they were all three

which they are about to undertake

It will doubtless be said, by way of explanation, that the expert work will be done by the engineers whom this board will employ, and that these gentlemen are to exercise merely such general administrative control and direction as any competent men of affairs are to be considered able to exercise. We can scarcely believe that to have been the Mayor's original idea. The fact that he proposed salaries of \$12,000 a year each for the commissioners seems to indicate that he meant that they should devote at least a large part of their time to the work. That these three gentlemen will now retire from their extensive and lucrative business engagements and give all or the major part of their time to water supply work is beyond bounds of expectation. Yet if they do not do so, if they content themselves with an occasional meeting for conference, leaving the regular daily work to be done by subordinates employed at high salaries at city cost, it will certainly appear that their salaries of \$12,000 a year each for such services have been fixed upon a remarkably liberal scale.

## THE EQUITABLE SETTLEMENT.

The appointment by the directors of the Equitable society of ex-Secretary Morton to plenary power," would of itself, to some extent, have restored the confidence which recent disclosures and occurrences have gravely impaired. But, in addition to that hopeful proceeding, Mr. Hyde has seen fit to divest himself of the control which he has been enabled to exercise through his possession of a majority of the stock, and provision has apparently been made for securing to the policyholders the ultimate power of protecting their own interests. The effect of these changes is sure to be far reaching. It has not yet been made clear how far the process of reorganization-of the personnel as well as of the system-is to be carried. Perhaps it may be impossible to settle that question until the Insurance Department has completed the official investigation which is still in progress.

In the mean time every decisive manifestation of recovered sanity on the part of those who are legally and morally responsible for the management of a vast business and the scrupulous administration of a sacred trust is profoundly gratifying. Mr. Morton has no special familiarity with the affairs of the insurance world, but he is a man of proved sagacity and executive talent and accustomed both in private and public life to dealing with large affairs. Moreover, he possesses one qualification which many will deem to be of pre-eminent importance-he has been in no wise concerned with the management of the society or the painful controversy which has been raging for the last four months.

#### THE ISSUE IN MARYLAND.

The Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte in an address before the Maryland Republican State Committee on Wednesday put effectively and happily the issue which is to be presented to the voters of Maryland in the approaching campaign. As is well known, a constitutional amendment radically restricting the right of suffrage and revising the State's election laws was forced through the last legislature and is to go to the voters this fall for approval. Maryland has at present a system of manhood suffrage. The amendment submitted by the legislature contemplates a suffrage based in part on inherited privilege and in part on educational qualifications. It contains a "grandfather clause," which waives all tests for voters who can show descent from ancestors qualified to vote in Maryland prior to 1868. Voters unable to prove such descent must submit to certain literacy and general intelligence tests; but these tests are purposely left indefinite, so that the partisan election hoards which are to apply them can use a virtually unlimited and arbitrary discretion in making up the polling lists.

This bald surrender to un-American and undemocratic theories has been defended as an attempt to elevate and purify the suffrage. But Mr. Bonaparte in his address unmasks the hypoerisy and charlatanry of this plea. In his law. —— The Board of Estimate set a day for rapid transit hearings under the new law. —— opinion, the proposed amendment is inconsistthe trouble between U. G. Glick, the Chicago ent with American ideals, and in practice will prove utterly subversive of good government. He said on Wednesday:

The Republican party has ever held with Voltaire that "a good citizen needs no grand-fathers"; like Abraham Lincoln, has always be-lieved in "the common people," not in castes, nor ollgarchies, nor privileged classes. Like Theodore Roosevelt, it demands "a square deal" at the polls for every man, whatever his ances-try. If a citizen be shown by experience unfit to vote wisely and righteously, let him be denied the suffrage because of this individual unfitness, not because of his race or tongue or birthplace, nor because his grandfather was this or wasn't that. And in testing this fitness let there be one rule for him and for his neighbor, not a yardstick for one man and an inch measure for the

This argument puts the case in a nutshell. political castes. It is aimed not alone at the negro, who can claim no privilege under it, but at thousands of worthy citizens of foreign birth or foreign descent. It segregates these with the negro, and stamps them as an inferior order of citizenship. It revives the narrow and odious prejudices of Know-Nothingism, and seeks to deny that equality of political status which is essential in any truly democratic society.

Moreover, in applying its educational tests the amendment invites discrimination and fraud. It lays down no fixed or invariable rule of disqualification, like absolute ability to read and write, but leaves a partisan board to determine whether or not an applicant for registration can read or expound a section of the State constitution "understandingly." Such a provision will put thousands of citizens at the mercy of the political organization which controls the election machinery; and its first result will be to restore to power the ring bosses whose grip on the State was broken by the honest elections law of 1896. Mr. Bonaparte is right in saying that the Republican, in or out of Maryland, who does not oppose the Poe amendment with all the energy that is in him "is no Republican

## LEGISLATIVE SHIRKERS.

There has been a good deal of talk recently in New-Jersey because of the deliberation of Governor Stokes in acting upon measures passed by the legislature, which adjourned two months ago. The Governor still has a few bills to dispose of, and some critics, unfamiliar with the facts and precedents, have berated him for alleged unprecedented delay.

Other Governors, though not all, have taken just as long to examine and decide upon legislative enactments left in their hands on sine die adjournment of the lawmaking body. The State constitution does not specifically limit the time for consideration of such measures, and the legislature manifestly has no power to regulate the matter by statute. The legislature is, however, derelict in its duty in not assuming the responsibility put upon it by the constitution. The framers of that instrument presumably expected to have the Senate and House remain in session until every bill had been finally acted upon, so that both houses might share with the

Governor the duties that are jointly theirs. At the end of this year's session of the legislature two hundred bills were dumped upon the Governor's desk, and then, abdicating their functions, the lawmakers went home. Had they adjourned for five days it would have been the duty of the Governor to sign or veto the bills within that period, and a majority vote of both

important works of a character similar to that lature settle down to work at the beginning of at the same instant, no one of them is inthe last two weeks. A time limit should be set on the introduction of bills, and when all have been disposed of there ought to be an adjournment to permit action by the Governor and subsequent review by the legislature in the case of measures apparently deserving of correction or repassage. Possibly Governor Stokes may stimforcible remarks in his next message to the iegislature.

## A TARIFF DRAWBACK DENIED.

Upon the request of the Treasury Department an opinion has recently been rendered by the Attorney General on a claim for the repayment of certain duties, and as the decision does not touch the main issue involved some disappointment is evinced by persons having an interest

When the Cramps were building the cruiser Kasagi for Japan, six or seven years ago, they found themselves in need of searchlights. Not having the facilities for making them, they applied to the General Electric Company, which eventually filled the order. Before doing so the General Electric purchased the requisite mirrors abroad; and in time that corporation asked the government for a drawback under the provision of the tariff law which relates to the importathe new office of chairman of the board, "with | tion of material to be used in the construction of ships for foreign customers.

> In the original Dingley act there were two sections (12 and 17) which had a bearing on such cases. Under Section 12, which is conceded to be still in force, the Cramps might easily recover duties paid by them on material which they had imported directly for use in constructing the Kasagi; but the status of the General Electric Company was not exactly the same as that of the Philadelphia firm. It was not a shipbuilder, and it did not export its products. It merely sold its searchlights to another American manufacturer. The Treasury holds that Section 12 does not justify repayment under these circumstances, and it also assumes that Section 17 was virtually repealed by the law of 1897. Obviously, it would have been useful to sometimes run for an hour or two without a a number of large manufacturing concerns in this country if the Department of Justice had either sustained or overruled that policy. In- of these purposes. Were a Hertz wave instalstead, it declared that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations-an opinion which is said to be out of harmony with the previous practice of the Treasury. According to the Washington correspondent of "The Iron Age," that department has always held that when there is an otherwise clear case before it the lapse of years cannot restrict its action. It is hinted, furthermore, that the present Secretary might not be willing to have his authority thus limited.

An effort will doubtless be made to secure from Congress a modification of the tariff laws which will fit a situation like this; but the representatives of the industries which would be affected cannot well act until they know precisely where they now stand. It would be use less to amend the statutes if they already give the importing manufacturer the drawback he wants. The Treasury, too, ought to know whether its interpretation of the act of 1897 is entirely correct. Hence it is to be hoped that a new case will be formulated for the Attorney General's consideration and that he will be able before many months have passed to dispel the uncertainty which at present exists.

#### ENDURANCE OF PAIN.

The incident of a physician with a dislocated shoulder going from one doctor to another to get it set without an anæsthetic and finally securing the heroic treatment at Bellevue is today so much out of the ordinary that it secures liberal space in the newspapers. The fact that a painful operation was performed without chleroform or ether is itself thought worthy of notice. The refusal of several physicians so to perform it is eloquent of the state of surgical practice/

Now and then in some doctor's office or medical museum we see a case of instruments which seem better fitted for the carpenter's bench or the butcher's block than for the surgeon's table. There are knives as large as carvers for cutting through quivering and sensitive flesh with free sweep and swift stroke, as it it were dead meat. and great saws for severing human bones like firewood. The sight of them is enough to make | one glad not to have lived in the old days. It is much more comfortable to be carved up now. If anybody doubts that anæsthesia was the greatest blessing of the nineteenth century to humanity, the threat of an amputation with these old instruments is likely to change his oninion. Out on the football field men now and then get joints dislocated and stoically have them set without ether and rush back into the scramble. Battle and accident and disease still inflict untold suffering under circumstances which no anodyne can deaden. But in our ordinary life for the most part we have become so accustomed to relief from physical pain in surgical practice that the deliberate preference for endurance rather than oblivion excites interest The Maryland amendment attempts to create and remark. Yet only a few years ago such endurance was a matter of course. To-day many people, even to save their lives, would not face the pain of the oldtime practice, so much have habit and the knowledge of surgical luxury affected us. Just as it is impossible for him who has grown into the life of ease and self-indulgence to take up the regimen of early days, when he worked with his hands and lived on hard fare, so it is impossible for most of us to face pain as our fathers and mothers did.

Some students of the Chinese tell us that their remarkable endurance of pain is not so much stoicism as lack of sensitiveness. They do not feel pain as the Caucasian does. If that be true, it is easy to believe in great variations not merely in self-control, but in sensory responsiveness. Perhaps our people, besides being less habituated to the endurance of pain as a matter of course, are also more sensitive to it, not only mentally, but physically. The modern nervous tension and quick responsiveness may lay upon the hero of to-day a vastly greater burden than was borne under the same suffering by the man of an earlier time, who was not braver or more self-contained or more the master of his own soul, but whose physical being did not vibrate with anything like the same intensity under external impulse.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Hertz wave messages are said to have been exchanged one day this week between an express train on the Chicago and Alton road and the headquarters of the line in Chicago. The venture is reported to have been so successful that the railroad company which made it will employ the system in controlling the movements of fast passenger trains, and perhaps in the operation of its freight service also.

One of the first questions to arise in the mind of an electrician on hearing this story will relate to the design of the transmitting outfit used on the train. Hitherto a vertical wire, seventy-five or a hundred feet long, has been re garded as an essential feature of the apparatus for generating ether waves. To carry a mast of that height on top of a swiftly moving car would, of course, be impossible. It appears to be necessary, therefore, either to shorten the upright wire greatly or to dispense with it altogether. To be sure, if the operator on a train was expected only to receive messages. and not to send them, the problem would be simplified, but it is not at all probable that such a one-sided programme would be sufficiently useful to repay its adoption. To enable them to judge whether or not the project will prove feasible, therefore, experts will wish for farther information about the attachments to the train transmitter.

the session instead of crowding everything into | telligible unless special precautions are taken to prevent their reaching the same receiver. Hence it will be interesting to learn whether or not the Chicago and Alton company is likely to provide means of averting confusion. If a superintendent or dispatcher had only one train to look after, there would be no possibility of interference. The chance would be small ulate action of this kind by a few pointed and if occasional orders were sent to half a dozen trains and if brief reports of progress were received from no greater number. With the development of the service, however, the risk would increase. Accidents might, and undoubtedly would, disarrange the train schedule now and then, and it is conceivable that emergencles might arise in which the conductors of two or three trains would wish to seek instructions at the same identical moment. Should more than one railroad company introduce wireless methods of train control in the same regionsay, within a hundred miles of Chicago-the situation would become even more complicated. From any dilemma in which dispatchers and conductors, or their operators, might find themselves placed, courtesy or established usage would generally afford an escape. Whether exceptions to the rule could possibly arise, and how serious might be the consequences, are points deserving consideration. Most of the steamships which have wireless equipments carry receivers which respond to any other vessel's transmitter. A few are provided with "tuned" receivers, capable of being actuated only by impulses fom the land stations in Cornwall and Nova Scotia and at Cape Cod. Will it ever be necessary to resort to similar methods to insure the separation of railway wireless

messages? Whatever may be the judgment of practical railroad men regarding the utility of the plan which the Chicago and Alton company is believed to be considering, the travelling public would undoubtedly view it with favor. Frequent occasion arises for the sending of a dispatch about business or social matters by a passenger, and for intercepting him with one before he reaches his destination. As expresses stop, it is not now as easy as it once was to make use of the ordinary telegraph for either lation added to the other conveniences of such trains, it might in time prove as popular as the dining car. If railway managers should not provide it for their own benefit, therefore, they might see fit to do so some day for the benefit of their patrons.

The announcement that the President has bought a summer home in famed Albemarie County, Va., in sight of the Blue Ridge, will be interesting to Virginians and Southerners generally. Virginia, the mother of Presidents, will extend a cordial greeting, as becomes the traditions of her hospitality.

The Indiana Anti-Cigarette law has now brought up in a head-on collision with the Interstate Commerce clause of the federal constitution. Obstinate Hoosiers may continue to blow cigarette smoke in the faces of the State constabulary if they take the precaution to make their purchases in Louisville, Cincinnati or Chicago.

Some of our bacteriologists should start on the hunt for the bacillus of revolution. It seems to be contagious.

Greek and Roman coins sold at Sotheby's. London, the other day, brought high prices. The coin not only "outlasts the throne," but increases in value with age.

At last we have a reasonable explanation of many automobile accidents. In a forthcoming "Book of the Automobile," among half a dozen "Dont's" and "Remembers" is this significant and explanatory one: "Remember that nine-"tenths of the accidents occur to automobiles "driven by intoxicated chauffeurs."

The Czar gives thanks to all those "who have honorably done their duty" under Rojestvensky. Now there is a chance for another war to decide whom this coat does not fit.

The Norwegian Storthing has performed a revolutionary act with Chesterfieldian grace and politeness, and King Oscar has protested with equal politeness and grace; so that honors so far, are even.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An English missionary, writing from the Far East, describes the case of a pirate who, after being treated for a bullet wound in the leg. stole money from his fellow patients, and as soon as he could use his leg again left the hospital with a

More Than One.—Bacon—Here's a statement that the war in the East costs Russia three times as much as it does Japan. Egbert—Well, Russia is certainly getting a run for her money.—(Illustrated Bits.

In a moment of excitement Lomakin, a Moscov merchant, undertook to "eat his boots" if Japan were not forced to sue for peace by July 1 last, Against this his opponents bet 500 rubles. Lomakin ate the boots. But as no time limit was imposed, he cut off and swallowed only a tiny strip each day. completing the achievement on November 20. His opponent absolved him from eating the nails.

Cause.—Prosecutor (examining talesmen)—Have you ever known the prisoner or his counsel?

Talesman—Yes; his counsel gave me some advice once in a lawsuit.

Prosecutor—You are excused; you would evidently sympathize with the prisoner.—(Life.

"Nearly every person who commits suicide by drowning partly undresses before entering the water," said Dr. Wynn Westcott at an inquest in

Little Alice is old for her years. One evening after she had gone to bed she heard mamma and papa laughing in much enjoyment over a game of flinch. She longed to get up and join them, but she knew she must not. The next morning at breakfast she was very quiet. Presently she drew deep sigh:
"I feel the need of a husband, mamma; I do feel
"-(Lippincott's Magazine.

The judges of an election at Syracuse, Kan., recently made a peculiar ruling, according to "The Kansas City Jeurnal." It was that a wife had the right to vote, being a resident, but that the husband had not. Charles Schroll, of Arizona, bought a store at Syracuse, and his wife came up in September to run it. He didn't come until a month later. The law says that a citizen in the State six months to vote. Mrs. Schroll was here six months. Her husband lacked a few days. The law also says that a man's home is deemed to be where his family resides. Schroll tried to vote under this provision of the law, but was barred by

Breakfast Table Repartee.—"Will somebody please chase the cow down this way?" said the tunny boarder, who wanted some milk for his coffee.

"Here, Jane," said the landlady ironically, "take
the cow down where the calf is bawling."—(Kansas City Journal.

The Prince of Monaco is rendering to aerial navigation, according to "The London Globe," a service more valuable than the invention of flying machines. He seems to have set on foot a really systematic study of the air currents in the upper atmosphere. During one of his long cruises last year he perfected a system of kites which enabled him to secure useful results at an altitude of about fifteen thousand feet. In order to secure the advantages of co-ordination and comparison, his highness has induced the German government to order a number of similar experiments on certain warships, while the Portuguese government has also decided to institute a service of the kind in connection with the Lisbon Observatory.

It Pains Them Most.-"She says she's 'saddest it rains inem alost.—She says she's saddest when she sings.'"
"That can't be. She may be sadder when she sings, but it's her audience that's saddest."—(Philadelphia Press.

## About People and Jocial Incidents.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

IFROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 2.—President Roosevelt left Washington at 11:15 a. m. for a trip to Rapidan, Va., where he will remain two or three days. Mrs. Roosevelt preceded her husband by a day. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilmer, and will spend much of their time riding over the picturesque battle fields of the neighborhood. The President was accompanied by M. C. Latta, a stenographer of the White House force, and Frank Tyree, a Secret Service man. A section of the Pullman car Ozark, attached to Train No. 535 on the Southern Railway, was occupied by the President.

Archie and Ethel Roosevelt, in charge of a maid, left the White House this morning. Archie is bound for Farmington, Conn., where he will re-main with his aunt, Mrs. Cowles, until June 16, when he will go to Oyster Bay. Ethel will go direct

to the family home on Long Island.

Before President Roosevelt left the White House this morning he had a short conference with Assistant Secretary Loomis of the State Depart-After the President's departure, Secretary Taft and Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister met at the White House, and, it is presumed, talked over the Russo-Japanese peace terms.

#### THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 9.-A farewell dinner was given in honor of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, last evening by the Secretary of the Interior and Miss Hitchcock. The guests included the Secre tary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf, Major General and Mrs. Gillespie and the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce. The German Ambassador went to Deor Park, Md.,

to-day to spend a few days. Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, and Hugh O'Beirne, first secretary of embassy, went to New-York to-day to attend the Pilgrim dinner, expecting to start on their return to Washington soon after midnight.

#### NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Among the several weddings set for to-day is that of William Elkins, son of George W. Eikins, of Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth Tuckerman, at Ipswich, Mass., where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, of East 37th-st., have a country place, known as Sunswick. Pierre Lorillard, jr. Frederick F. De Rham, Chalmers Wood, jr., Morris Pilden, Bernon S. Prentice and Philip O. Mills, of New-York; John Tuckerman, of Boston; John Brock, jr., of Philadelphia, and Russell Sard, of Albany, will officiate as ushers. Mrs. Ralph Sanger, of New-York, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Fairfield Osborn, will be the matron of honor, Miss May Tuckerman her sister's maid of honor, while Miss Rosamond Street, of New-York; Miss Mary Perkins, of Boston, and Miss Lily Potter and Miss Christine Biddle, of Philadelphia, will be the

Another weddding scheduled for to-day is that of Mortimer P. Arnold to Miss Constance Berry, which is to take place at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Andrews, in East 67th-st. Miss Florence Dean will be her cousin's maid of honor and Miss Sophie Sherwood and Miss Mary Besson the bridesmaids. Louis Hoguet will officiate

as best man, and Charles Lansing Baldwin and James G. Taylor will be the ushers. The cer mony will be performed by the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, where it was originally intended to have the wedding, the plans being subsequently changed owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. John H. V. Ainold, who was Miss

Josephine Ormsby. Still another wedding set for to-day will be that of Miss Dorothy Hinckley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker Hinckley, to Thomas R. Willlams, at St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, Long Island. It will be followed by a reception at the summer home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller left town for Greenwich, Conn., and have opened their country place there for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lothrop Ames, of Boston, are in town for a few days. Mrs. Ames was Miss Edith Cryder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dun-

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs have left town and gone to Newport for the season.

Mrs. James F. D. Lanier is likewise established

there, in the Tiffany villa, for the s Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are entertain-

large party of friends at Sagamore Lodge their place on Racquette Lake, in the Adirondacks Henry F. Shoemaker and his daughter, Miss Blanche L. Shoemaker, after an automobile tour of some three thousand miles on the Continent of Europe, returned here yesterday, and on their ar-

rival proceeded at once to join Mrs. Shoemaker at Riverside, Conn. Miss Shoemaker, who was one of the debutantes of last winter, was presented at court while in London, just before she sailed for home. The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret

D. Dreier, of Brooklyn, to M. Raymond Robins, of Chicago. Mr. Robins is a Kentuckian, and is a brother of Miss Elizabeth Robins, the novelist, who is living in London. Mr. Robins is a resident worker in the Northwestern University Settlement, and for more than three and a half years was su-perintendent of the Municipal Lodging House of Chicago. The marriage will take place at the home of the Misses Dreier, No. 8 Montague Terrace, during the month of June, and as soon as Miss Robins can arrive from London.

#### SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newport, R. I., June 9.—John Roosevelt is at Newport, the guest of P. D. Rainey on board the steam yacht Anona.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, ir., will arrive at Newport to-morrow for the seaso Dr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Powel left Newport today for New-York, and will sail to-morrow for

England, where they will spend the summer. evening. Edward S. Willing came to-day for the season and has opened his cottage in Webster-st. F. L. V. Hoppin, of New-York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier at their cottage here Mrs. J. J. Post has arrived from New-York for

# Visit to Windsor.

London, June 9 .- The ceremonies attendant on the visit to London of King Alfonso of Spain ended to-night with a dinner at Marlborough House and a state ball at Buckingham Palace. The ball was the most brilliant part of the week's long programme.

His majesty this morning saw a drill of the fire brigade, visited the National Gallery and went to the Zoological Gardens, where he fed the monkeys and elephants. In the afternoon King Edward, King Alfonso and their suites went to Windsor Castle. The Spanish ruler was enthusiastically welcomed by the boys of Eton. He afterward drove to Frogmore to visit the tomb

of Queen Victoria. The royal party returned to London late in the evening.

King Alfonso to-day received the decoration of the Royal Victorian Chain from King Edward, and high orders were given to the members of his suite. King Edward has accepted from King Alfonso the colonelcy of a Spanish regiment. King Alfonso invited King Edward and Queen Alexandra to visit Spain at their earliest oppor-tunity, and it is probable that the invitation will

be accepted for 1906.

The King will leave London to-morrow morning, and will sail at noon from Dover.

## THE ROYAL WEDDING AT LONDON.

#### Princess Margaret Victoria's Gown-A Long List of Gifts. London, June 9.-With the departure of King

Alfonso, interest in society circles begins to centre on the coming wedding of Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of Crown Prince Gustave of Sweden and Norway and Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of the Duke of tal attention is drawn Connaught, to which ween Norway and by the present sts will begin to ar-Sweden. The w rive here next w.

Long descriptions are published of the trousseau of the Princess Margaret Victoria and of the gowns of the bridesmaids, a view of which has been given to the members of the press. The four bridesmaids will be Princess Mary of Wales, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Prin-cess Eugenia of Battenburg.

The wedding gown is a cloud of pure white

rish lace, over white satin, strewn with gar-lands of orange blossoms and myrtles. The cor-sage is cut low and there is the regulation court train. This gown is from Paris, but practically all the other gowns for the bride and brides-maids are of British or Irish make and mate-

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave a garden party at Clarence House to-day for the display of the wedding gifts, which formed an amazing display of jewels, especially rubies, Princess Margaret Victoria's favorite gem. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave their doughter a diamond tiara and a sable coat; King Edward and Queen Alexandra gave a magnifi-cent tiara of rubles and diamonds, while a beau-tiful necklace of rubles and diamonds is the joint gift of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Princess Louise and the Duke of Fife, Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark. The Khedive of Egypt sent a dia-

mond tiara.

The Duchess of Abercorn and other Irish peeresses, on behalf of the ladies of Ireland, called at Clarence House and presented to Prin-cess Margaret Victoria wedding lace and a veil of choice Irish manufacture. Baron von Bildt, the Minister of Sweden and Norway, on behalf of the Swedish and Norweglan residents of London, presented to the princess a service of gold plate.

## YALE PRIZES ANNOUNCED.

New-Haven, Conn., June 9.—The following prizes in the academic department of Yale University are announced: Scott prize in German, class of '06, H. W. Hoadley, East Crange, N. J.; sophomore prize for declamation, R. E. Pfeiffer, Columbus Ohio; freshmen prizes, class of '05-Wooisey schol arship, A. E. Avey, Cincinnati; Hurlbert scholar ship, F. N. Stevens, Kendall, N. Y.

## MME. GADSKI JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday a decision affirming the judgment for \$948.83 obtained by Johanna Gadski-Tauscher against Clarence L, Graff. The amount in question was the balance claimed under a contract for the services of the plaintiff on a concert tour in 1901. The court affirmed the judgment without rendering an opinion.

#### NO BILL AGAINST HARVARD MAN. Cambridge, Mass., June 9.-A no bill was found

for Benjamin Joy, of New-York, the Harvard student who was charged with removing the memorial tablet from the Phillips Brooks house, by the Middlesex Grand Jury, which reported to-day. It was alleged that Joy, with three other students, all members of the "Med. Fax.," a secret society, broke into the Brooks house and siole the tablet. As a result of the episode the students have agreed with Dean Hurtburt, of the college, that the "Med. Fac." shall go out of existence.

## SPANISH KING AT BALL. PRESIDENT IN VIRGINIA.

## Will Sail from Dover To-day-A First Visit to the Farm Bought by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Rapidan, Va., June 9 .- President Roosevelt arrived at Rapidan, on his brief outing trip, at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilmer, who are old friends of the Roosevelt family. Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here yesterday. The President will remain here until Sunday night or Monday morning, unless urgent business calls him back to Washington.

The President to-day paid his first visit to the Albemarle farm, which Mrs. Roosevelt recently purchased from William N. Wilmer, and which she proposes using for short visits at any time she may feel like leaving Washington for rest and quiet. A small crowd had gathered at Culpeper and at several other points. The President, however, left the Southern Railway train on which he came from Washington at Red Mill, a little station nine miles south of Charlottesville. When he alighted from the train he was cordially greeted by Mr. Wilmer. To the two or three persons on the platform Mr. Roose velt lifted his hat in greeting and said:

"I'm glad to meet you, gentlemen. I'm glad to become a landholder in your community."

A sorrel stallion had been placed at his disposal by Mr. Wilmer. The President adjusted the stirrups, mounted, and, together with his host, started on the twelve mile horseback ride to join Mrs. Roosevelt at the home of Joseph Wilmer, which is not far from Plain Dealing the handsome country home of William N. Wilmer. The ride to the farm, which is along a rather rugged road down Hardware River, is a delightful one, with beautiful scenery on every hand. The afternoon was cool and delightful, with hardly a cloud in the sky. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will divide

their time between the homes of the Wilmer brothers and the modest little two story house on the fifteen acre tract which Mrs. Roosevelt purchased. This farm is one and one-half miles east of Keene Postoffice, in the southern part of the country, and six or eight miles north of Scottsville. The house, which has recently been improved to suit the needs and tastes of Mrs. Rooseveit, is in the heart of the woods. Its color is ochre, with brown trimmings and green blinds. A broad porch extends across the front, and at the end, where an oak tree grows, the roof of the porch has been neatly built around

roof of the porch has been neatly built around it. Work on the house is not completed, most of the finishing remaining to be done.

Mrs. Roosevelt reached Red Hill yesterday afternoon. She was accompanied from Washington by William Wilmer and was met at the station by Joseph Wilmer. She, too, preferred a horseback ride, her escort being Joseph Wilmer. A wagon piled with baggage followed.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a riding habit and a sailor bet

## FRANCE HONORS CAPTAIN MOTT.

Paris, June 9.-Captain T. Bentl- Mott, the reiring American military attaché here, has received the cross of the Legion of Honor, with a letter the cross of the Legion of Honor, with a letter from the former Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, under whom it was bestowed. Labtain Mott's successor, Captain William S. Guignard, has arrived here and has begun his duties, but Captain Mott will remain in Paris until September, when he will serve on the staff of General Adna R. Chaffee, head of the American mission to the French army manogures.

## TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the Umbria are: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Frank H. Patten. Hartwick. Miss Dorothy Kent. Mrs. James Armory Moore. Mrs. James Armory Moore.

Those sailing to-day on the Pennsylvania are: Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Al-Howard Robineth O'Danie brecht. Lieutenant R. Boyle. Mrs. Frances J. Hubbard. Mrs. William H. Carlin. Schmidt. brecht. Lieutenant R. Boyle. Mrs. William H. Catlin.

Passengers leaving to-day on the New-York are: Mr. and Mrs. Julian Sene Miss Melly Elliot Seawell diet.
Mrs. Paul Morton.
Colonel and Mrs. J. B. Mrs. Marge R. Gibbs.
Mrs. J. F. A. Clark.

The cabin list of the Finland, which sails to-day, includes:

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Mrs. Holen Jerome.
Agnew.

Mrs. James Fahnestock.
Dulany Howland.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low.
Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyns.

On the Astoria, which will sail to-day, are: Captain John K. Moote, U. Mrs. Nina F. Cooper.
S. A. David Kerr.
Lieutenant Archibald Sunderland, U. S. A. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Lee.

Passengers sailing to-day on the Minneapolis are.
Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burras.
Mrs. A. H. Comstock.
Major and Mrs. N. J. Ed. Mrs. H. W. Peor.
Wards.
Mrs. Andrew Reid.

Those who arrived last night on La Savoie were

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. James, J. D. Richard.